



# SITE LINES

VOLUME 13 ISSUE 2

SPRING 2017

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## Message from the Council Chair

Here's hoping we've seen the last of the snow for this season and that everyone can get to their sites in the coming weeks.

### New Stewards:

Our numbers have increased by two dozen due to the very successful recruiting and training session held in April. Thanks to the work of the planning committee led by Lois Haggard and Beth Parisi.

### Site Steward Perks:

Thanks to the organizing efforts by Judith Isaacs, 12 site stewards will be attending a special tour of Chaco Canyon rock art on May 13. Plans are also underway for a Comanche Rock Art Tour in the Rio Grande Gorge (led by Sev Fowles). Other possible tours under consideration as perks, just for SFNF site stew-

ards, involve tours of Guadalupe Pueblo (led Mike Bremer) and Tapia Canyon (led by John Pitts). Stay tuned for future announcements. And if you have other ideas for future perks, let me know ([kennethpauljones@g.com](mailto:kennethpauljones@g.com)) or contact Mike Bremer ([mbremer@fs.fed.us](mailto:mbremer@fs.fed.us)).

### Site Council Meeting on May 6:

In addition to discussing future perks and the assignment of new stewards, the council approved the recommendation to certify two Rio Chama probationary stewards (Bob and Carolyn Florek), and proposed revisions to the Site Steward and Council manuals.

All site stewards are welcome to attend the next council meeting, which will be held at 9 a.m. on July 22 at the Santa Fe Forest Service conference room, Santa Fe.

## New Steward Training

Welcome, Class of 2017! Site steward training was conducted on April 8, 2017, in the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC) classroom on Museum Hill. The participants included 23 new prospective SFNF stewards, eight previously interim-trained SFNF stewards, and four prospective stewards for the SiteWatch program. Together with the SFNF trainers (Beth Parisi, Lois Haggard, K. Paul Jones, Paul Leo, Courtney Perkins, and Michael Bremer), ATs Will Dearholt and Gary Newgent, and SiteWatch program manager, Jessica Badner, we

had a whopping 44 people in attendance.

The previous training was in 2014. At that time, we attempted an abbreviated program where Mike single-handedly presented all the material as he had done in some interim trainings. Mike was so burned out by the end of the day that we had to drive him home. (OK, I'm kidding on the driving him home part, but it was way too much for one person.) This time, training committee members, with help from K. Paul, split the presentation duties with Mike. The many hands made the workload reasonable for everyone. When all

### Contributors to this Issue:

**Mike Bremer  
Candie Borduin  
Lee Borduin  
Jana Comstock  
Nancy Espinosa  
Lois Haggard  
Gary Newgent**

The editors thank you.

**The site stewards thank Gail Bryant, Chair of the Education Committee, for presenting a fine group of guest speakers at our Wednesday Lectures!!**

**Well done  
Bien hecho  
Bem feito  
Ben fatto  
Trés bien**

## New Steward Training (cont)

was said and done, we stayed on schedule and the trainers were satisfied with how things went. One participant referred to the day as “fabulous.”

Six new stewards (three teams of two) have been assigned to the Caja del Rio area; two have been assigned to the Gallina team; since this team has lost six stewards recently, three more trainees may be recruited. Garcia area has two new stewards. The Jemez has four new stewards, but there are vehicle issues with some teams. The Pecos team gained four new stewards, and the Rio Chama area has five new stewards. ATLS has been busy orienting the new stewards to their sites.

The SFNF Google Drive (using the sitestewardsnm Google account) was again used for organizing and sharing training materials. It was an almost acceptable solution. The drive works well for downloading materials, but only Lois (its creator) was able to upload to the drive despite multiple attempts at giving other training committee members permission to do so. Oh, well,

we’ll keep working on it. If you need access to the updated training materials on the drive, contact Lois (zymophile@gmail.com) for instructions.

The MIAC classroom was a great venue for the training.

—Lois Haggard



## Site Steward Annual Meeting, September 16, 2017

This year’s annual meeting will be held indoors at the atrium of the International Museum of Folk Art in Santa Fe. As you may remember, we alternate indoor with outdoor (camping) meetings. Last year, we were at a campground at Abiquiu Lake.

The meeting will start between 8:30 and 9 a.m. with registration, coffee, tea, and snacks. We have potentially six donated door prizes but there is always room for more. For the silent auction, please bring items early so that they can be properly catalogued and displayed; the proceeds will help pay for next year’s meeting. The morning agenda will include ATL reports, the State of the Forest talk by Mike Bremer, and other business-related topics. Council chair K Paul Jones will preside.

Lunch will be a FREE catered buffet—sandwiches, fruit, veggies, chips, and cookies—thanks to Gary Newgent and the Site Steward Foundation.

We have confirmed two outstanding guest speakers: Eric Blinman and Chuck Hannaford in the late morning, and Tom Swetnam for the afternoon.

Dr. Blinman and Mr. Hannaford will present their “Make-show and-tell an artifact” talk. Dr. Blinman has been the director of the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) since 2006, and has been involved with Ancestral Puebloan archaeology since 1988. He is well known for his pottery and textile studies, in addition to other fields of archaeology. Mr. Hannaford is a Research Associate at OAS for 38 years, and had a wide range of interests throughout the Southwest.

Dr. Swetnam is the retired director of the Dendrochronology Laboratory at the University of Arizona, and will talk about Fire and People in Resilient Ecosystems in the Jemez Mountains, New Mexico. His abstract reads:

*Over the past five years an interdisciplinary research team comprising tree-ring scientists, an-*

## Annual Meeting (cont)

*thropologists, archaeologists, ecological modelers, and education and outreach specialists have been studying the dynamic history of human communities in the Jemez Mountains. We focused our National Science Foundation supported work on documenting Native use of and attitudes toward wood (at home) and fire (on the landscape); on archaeological reconstructions of human population dynamics; and on paleoecological reconstructions of fire activity before, during, and after Jemez people lived on the forested mesas. Importantly, we also partnered with the Pueblo of Jemez charter school and other schools to integrate our research with community goals. In this presentation I will summarize our findings, with an emphasis on the*

*archaeological, fire and forest history reconstructions and the insights they provide for living within resilient forest landscapes in the past and today.*

AND: Tom has copies of the Southwest Archaeology Today publication that provides summaries of this research, for those who are interested.

Throughout the day we will be giving awards to stewards, old and new, who have contributed outstanding contributions to our program this year. The awardees are recommended by ATLS, and approved by Mike and the Awards Committee. We're looking forward to a really informative and rewarding day. Please save the date:

**Saturday, September 16, 2017.**

## Bill Rogers Remembered

As many of you know, long-time SFNF Site Steward Bill Rogers passed away on Saturday, March 11. Bill was a truly wonderful and unique individual who contributed a great deal during the years he was active in the program. He has been accurately described as a gem by those who served with him. Even when he joined the Site Steward Program, Bill suffered from debilitating conditions that would have stopped many. He had suffered injuries from a mule-related accident while touring the Ladder Ranch in southern New Mexico and he also was severely hearing impaired. Nonetheless, Rogers was a dedicated site steward, making site visits, attending Passport in Time (PIT) projects held several years in Gallina, and studying and reflecting on the prehistory of Gallina.

Early in life, he lived in New Jersey where his father, a chemistry professor, was involved in surreptitiously receiving scientific refugees from Germany. Bill studied and graduated as a geologist from Princeton. He was drafted into the Army, and assigned to Alaska where he was involved in work on the



Distant Early Warning (DEW) line and also was assigned geology survey tasks.

Later, as a civilian, he worked professionally for many years as an oil field geologist in Saudi Arabia and Africa assessing various areas as potential production sites. He developed a deep understanding and appreciation for Middle Eastern archaeology, history, and culture.

With this as background, Bill was a great raconteur around camps and while driving to and visiting various Gallina sites. He would often conclude a story with the statement, "but that's another story." His sense of humor was incredible but always subtle and kind. Once during a Bremer Pit Project safety lecture, Mike warned of allergic reactions to insect stings and asked Bill if he was allergic to those stings. Without hesitation, Bill responded, "It depends on where they sting me." Bill was also very concerned with the preservation and safety associated with the famous Gallina covered Pit House (more correctly Unit House). One day, he drafted Lee to help transport and install concrete pavers and treated wood posts to provide stability for the roof. Those supports continue to this day to hold up the recently installed new roof. Bill also wrote letters (hand written; no computers, thank you) on a wide variety of topics including bicycles, search and rescue, map navigation...all his interests and which we have saved.

## Bill Rogers Remembered (cont)

Regarding bicycles, Bill was much more than an enthusiast and appears to have almost been a fanatic with a cyclist's sense of humor. As he began slowing down, he wanted to make sure his bikes had good homes to go to including Mike B. and Lee in the recipient lists. To Mike, he gave his beloved Mercian touring bike made in Derby, Derbyshire, England, along with an early production Breezer mountain bike hand crafted by Joe Breeze (only true bike nuts would know the significance of this). Although only bike aficionados may recognize the Mercian name, everyone can appreciate the beauty and the craftsmanship that went into making the bike. Along with his generous gift to Mike came the mandatory provenience letter hand-written by Bill documenting where he got the bike along with a marvelous description of his touring adventures after he arrived at the factory to pick up the bike including riding the train to Scotland for one of his "...all-time great rides...from Strathpeffer in the Highlands, west to Achnasheen, down to Loch Maree to Gairloch on the coast."

Regarding the Breezer mountain bike, Bill actually went to Joe Breeze's shop and had the bike custom built to his lanky frame. It was just like Bill to garner the good wishes around him and to hear his stories of designing and working with one of the pioneers of mountain biking to build the bike made for great fire time fodder. Bill always assumed the best of everyone without any pretention. He could be blunt and forthright but was never cruel.

Speaking of campfire talks, some of the most fascinating involved his early explorations for oil in the Middle East while working for what was surely ARAMCO in the initial explorations of the Saudi oil fields. A favorite story he told involved geoseismic research in the desert in a remote camp. At one point, the camp was threatened by Bedouins and actually attacked in some mode. Although the degree of the attack was unclear, it certainly stimulated a defensive response from folks in the camp. At one point, Bill put a bucket on his head to be used as a helmet and incurred the subsequent name of "Buckethead," which may have persisted through the remainder of his tenure in the area. Few managed to hold a campfire grouping in

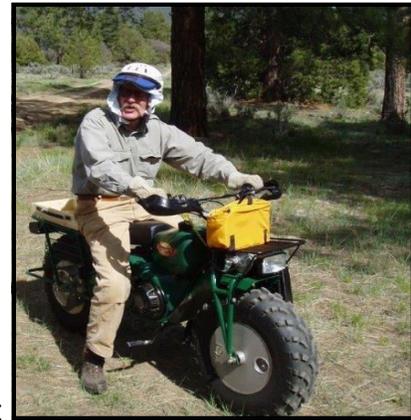
rapt attention as only Bill could. He was an endless source of entertaining stories about his interactions with human beings and his enjoyment of life.

Among the humorous happenings with self-proclaimed "Site Steward Rogers" were adventures with his ROKON, a two-wheel-drive, all-terrain motorcycle. He desperately wanted to visit the Castles of the Chama and needed a way to travel since the road had deteriorated so badly. He and Lee trailered the ROKON to a launch point and then started out where the road gets dicey. Unfortunately, very quickly he crashed into and got stuck in a deep rut and had to abandon the effort. His comment: "Well, that didn't take long." Later, we did manage to drive Bill out to Castles and he often reminisced about the great view from that site.

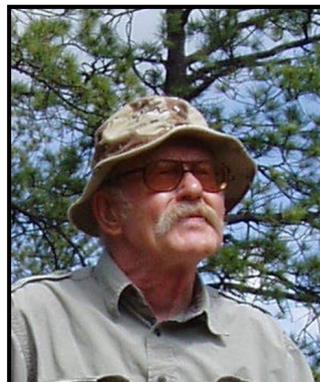
There are many, many other Rogers stories that can be told but better under a different venue.

Those of us who were fortunate to know this man truly loved him and will miss him but carry his values and stories in our minds. One last thought, Bill always ended his phone conversations and letters with "Bye-bye," a fitting end to this memorial.

— Lee Borduin and Mike Bremer



Bill on his ROKON bike



Bill in later years

Photos by Candie Borduin

## “Rock Art on the Kaibab Plateau: Applying Legacy Data to Heritage Management”

Jana Comstock, Assistant Zone Archaeologist for the Española and Coyote Ranger Districts, described her thesis topic on February 1, 2016. What I anticipated to be a theoretical topic turned out to be that and much more. Jana earned a master’s degree in anthropology at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. She has worked for the Forest Service for four years.

The Kaibab Plateau encompasses the north rim of the Grand Canyon and northward on the Kaibab National Forest, and is a portion of the Colorado Plateau. This area is also known as the Arizona Strip. Its variety of landforms and vegetation communities offer a diverse range of resources. Higher terrain has a mixed ponderosa forest, with a juniper-piñon mix at lower elevations, and the usual shrub and grasslands near the water sources at the base of the plateau. Elevations range from 9,200 to 4,000 feet. (Wikipedia has an interesting description of the plateau, including a discussion of the Kaibab deer story.)

Using existing photographs and site forms, Jana compiled data from 261 rock art sites on the Kaibab Plateau into a database that now not only describes the rock art sites as a whole, but also provides guides for future site management. Taken as a group, these sites may be eligible for nominations for a National Historic District and/or National Register. No one had examined this rock art as a whole unit.

Although rock art occurs throughout the plateau, more sites occur near the edges of the plateau, near rock shelters, and highly visible locations. Of the 261 rock art sites, there are 1,300 panels, which were grouped into 10 unique rock art styles within five temporal periods. There are no large pueblos (over 15-20 rooms), and the plateau was depopulated by AD 1300. It appears that the human occupation was seasonal in the higher elevations and permanent in the lower elevations. Some agricultural features were found.

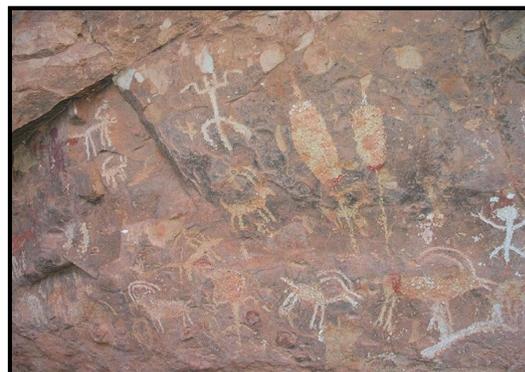
Jana digitized all the photographs and created a database that included traits such as manufacturing technique (painted or pecked), mono- or polychrome paint, paint color/s, designs

(geometrics, anthropomorphs, multiple motifs), style, temporal assignment, vegetation zone, proximity to water sources, and spatial density. Management information such as proximity to roads and trails, site condition, the need for mitigation, and future site protection requirements were also included in the database.

As we are all aware, different recorders from different institutions at different occasions in time produce different data on the site forms (3,000 pages and 2,000 slides). Rock art began being recorded as separate sites in the 1980s; previously, any rock art near a site was included in the site form. Capturing all the variability can be a challenge. Jana searched and digitized all the records, extracted the relevant information, built a database, analyzed the database, and set up methods to maintain the database in the future as new sites are recorded. No fieldwork was involved. Twelve percent of the recorded sites have rock art.

Analysis included a quantification of the assemblage, and a search of spatial patterns. The majority of rock art sites have both petroglyphs and pictographs as opposed to a single manufacture technique. However, the assemblage has approximately 9,100 pictographs in comparison to about 2,600 petroglyphs. Petroglyphs are primarily scratched, and pictographs are typically made from one color of paint (usually red or white).

Most rock art sites have multiple design elements (geometric, anthropomorph, or geometric). While geometric elements occur with the greatest frequency, anthropomorphic elements appear much more often than zoomorphic elements.



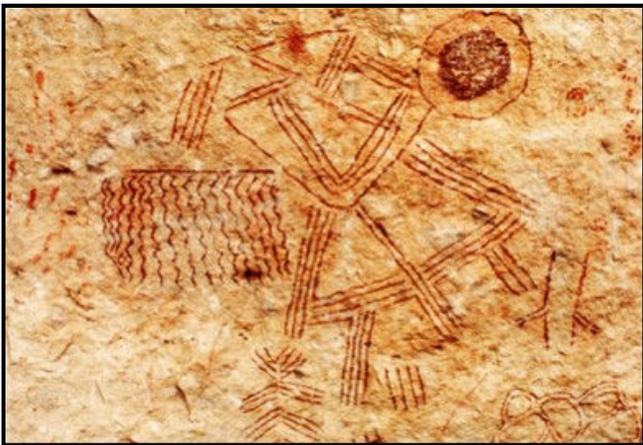
A multi-style panel

Photo by Jana Comstock

**Rock Art on the Kaibab Plateau (cont)**

Rock art style variables encompass ten styles from five temporal periods beginning in the Late Archaic Period around 6,000 years ago. There are eight prehistoric styles, one protohistoric style, and one historic style. Most rock art was created from 1000 BCE to CE 1250, during the Preformative and Formative periods. The Ancestral Puebloan Style, which dates from CE 400 to 1250, occurs most frequently on the plateau. Geometric designs of this rock art style are also found on contemporaneous ceramics and textiles.

A Tusayan panel



The most famous rock art in the area is the Snake Gulch Style, which dates from 1000 BCE to CE 400. This style is named for Snake Gulch located on the western side of the plateau. The style emphasizes anthropomorphs that are embellished with earbobs, necklaces, sashes, and headdresses.

Another interesting style found on the plateau is the Esplanade Style, an Archaic Style that dates from 6000-1000 BCE. This style emphasizes elaborate life-size anthropomorphs with

abstract interior body designs and narrow, elongated torsos painted in a variety of color combinations.



Above: two Snake Gulch style panels

All photos by Jana Comstock

Jana's research also provided management recommendations, such as fence repair, installation, or removal, manure removal from rock shelters, National Register and National Historic District recommendations, and suggestions for visitation procedures.

This thesis, it seems to me, is an outstanding contribution to National Forest Service information. Jana should have passed her degree requirements

**Portugal 2017**

As one of the very fortunate participants in the two-week tour of archaeological sites (and much more) of Portugal, I urge those of you who can, to take advantage of Isabel Caravahal's meticulously planned and executed tour, if she offers another one in 2018. The country is simply beautiful, people are gracious and welcoming, the food was splendid, and tours were personally led by professionals. Every day was a special treat. (OK, so it was my first European trip and I was a somewhat overwhelmed.) Watch for a story in the next issue of *Site Lines*. nsc

## Genízaros Settlement in 18<sup>th</sup>-Century New Mexico

One of the benefits of summarizing our Wednesday evening lecture topics is that I have the opportunity to pull my old archaeology/anthropology/ethnography books off the shelves, after dusting off the tops. And so it is with this topic; I found a chapter entitled *Genízaros*, by Fray Angelico Chavez in Volume 9, The Southwest, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, and published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1979, pp.198-200.

Given by Emily Brown and Rory Gauthier, both of Aspen CRM Solutions, Santa Fe, the lecture was divided into three portions: a description of the term *genízaros*, the archaeological remains of some of their settlements, and a description of the mapping methods.

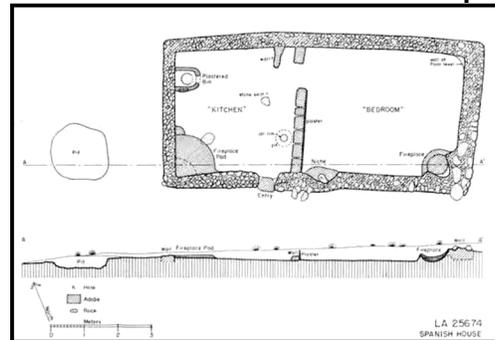
To say that the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in New Mexico were tumultuous times is probably an understatement. Various ethnic groups—Puebloans, Plains Indians, Spanish settlers, and at the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Americans—were mutually beneficial allies at times, and but at others, raided each other for food, slaves, and whatever could be snatched. The term *genízaros* is a specific ethnic term to identify those of mixed detribalized Native American descent, who spoke a simple form of Spanish, and upon adulthood sometimes lived in settlements often separate from Spanish villages. The term is one of many used by the Spanish to distinguish among people not of pure Spanish blood. (For example, the term *mestizo* was used to identify those of mixed Native American and Spanish descent.) A second meaning of *genízaros* came from Spain, and ultimately from Turkey, where it identified a *janisary*, a member of a prestigious military troops.

*Genízaros* were usually women and children, but sometimes men, often captured to be sold for use as unpaid household servants and herders. This trade in slaves was justified by the Spanish missionaries also as “ransomed” for the purpose of rearing them as Christians, thus saving their souls, but not excluding them from unpaid labor. Slaves were sold at trade fairs, even though it was illegal. It is estimated that at least 5,000 Plains Indians entered New Mexico as slaves between 1700 and 1880. They became bilingual and enculturated into Spanish society, and were supposed to be given their freedom upon adulthood. Other *genízaros* became scouts and em-

issaries; some lived in buffer communities between Plains Indians and Spanish communities. *Genízaros* were usually poor, with few possessions, and they usually lost their own tribal identity. Some of the *genízaros* settlements were awarded community land grants as a means of establishing a buffer community. The *genízaros* status often ended at marriage during the Spanish Colonial period. Eventually, groups were awarded community land grants of their own. By 1822, when Mexico became independent of Spain, all citizens were designated as Mexican citizens, and the term *genízaros* was officially terminated.

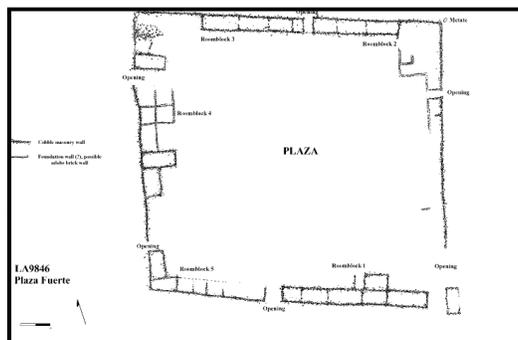
So what do these *genízaros* settlements look like archaeologically? Situated at the boundaries of the Spanish/Puebloan villages on marginal land, many were simple two-room adobe structures, some with two fireplaces and kitchen spaces.

Two-room home, LA 25674



Ranchos, larger structures that incorporated several rooms and a plaza/corral space within the interior, could shelter an extended family or several families.

A site called Plaza Fuerte actually measures 100 m. on a side, and seems to be a later adaptation. Settlement during this period is often characterized as a dispersed habitation of small, individual ranchos with several larger plaza-type structures for defense against non-pueblo peoples. Clusterings of ranchos are referred to as poblaciones.



Plaza Fuerte, LA 9846,

## Genízaros Settlement (cont.)

Rory described a settlement of ranchos at Canada de Cochiti near the former Dixon apple orchard; another *genizaros* settlement was the Plaza Vieja Ruin near Abiquiu Lake; the town of Abiquiu itself identifies itself as a *genízaros* community. According to a 1776 Fray Francisco Dominguez report, there were a number of *genizaros* settlements including: the Barrio de Analco south of the Santa Fe plaza, Abiquiu, and Los Jarales near Belen. Two other well-known *genízaros* communities were located along the Pecos River—San José and San Miguel, east of Santa Fe.

Emily described the progression of mapping techniques, which included the plane table and alidade; GPS techniques to map surface artifacts; and the latest methods that use drones to produce high-resolution photos, and can be equipped with lasers as well as cameras that record light in different spectra. Such data can also be used to generate 3-D models. Remote sensing using LiDAR equipment produces good resolution results.

As an aside, Emily mentioned that the latest publication available through the Archaeological Society of New Mexico is entitled “Since Mera: The Original Eleven Bulletins with Essays and Opinions Derived from Recent Research.” This publication makes available the major works by Harry Mera, who worked in New Mexico between the 1920s and 1950s. This publication is avail-

able from the ASNM website (<https://newmexico-archaeology.org/>), as well as at the annual meeting in Moriarty on May 5-6, hosted by the Torrance County Archaeological Society.

-Nancy Cella

### References:

The figure for the two-room structure drawing for LA 25674 was used in Atherton’s dissertation, but it was actually taken from another publication, which is page 21 of:

Ferg, Alan  
1984 *Historic Archaeology on the San Antonio de las Huertas Grant, Sandoval County, New Mexico*. CASA Papers No. 3. Complete Archaeological Service Associates, Cortez, CO.

In her dissertation, it is Figure 2.5 on page 47 of:

Atherton, Heather Noelle  
2013 *Community Formation in the Spanish Colonial Borderlands: San José de las Huertas, New Mexico*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York.

The map for Plaza Fuerte was published as Figure 3 of:  
Gauthier, Rory P., and Emily J. Brown

2016 *Plazas, Ranchos, and Poblaciones: Genízaro Settlement in Eighteenth Century New Mexico*. In *History and Archaeology—Connecting the Dots: Papers in Honor of David H. Snow*, edited by Emily J. Brown, Carol J. Condie, and Helen K. Crotty, pp. 115-127. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico 42. Albuquerque.

## Site Steward Council Officers: 2017-2018

Pictured at right are three of the six Council Officers at the January 21 Council Meeting:

Nancy Brouillard, Member-at-large, 1st year  
K. Paul Jones, Chair, 2nd year  
Paula Lozar, Secretary, 1st year

Elected but not pictured are:

Will Dearholt, Vice chair, 2nd year  
Courtney Perkins, Budget Coordinator, 1st year  
Chris Gardner, Member-at-large, 1st year



## Larry Baker's Site Steward Lecture

The final site steward lecture of 2016/17 was given by Larry Baker, executive director of the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at Salmon Ruins, on April 5. His talk was titled "Navajo Defensive Sites: Pueblitos and Preservation in Dinétah." Dinétah, the Navajo ancestral homeland, comprises roughly 3,500 square kilometers and includes more than 240 sites primarily along the transportation corridor of Largo Canyon but also elsewhere.

It's thought that in the mid-1400s, Athabascan speakers arrived in this region. Together with some Apaches, they developed into the Navajo. Hunters and gatherers initially, they learned to farm squash, beans, and corn probably from the Spanish.

Baker noted that most of the sites he showed us were built after 1710 and were short-lived; many were occupied only ten years or so. Perhaps resource depletion caused their builders to move on. Constructed of undressed local stone and mud mortar, the buildings' wooden elements were mostly juniper, which is notoriously hard to date by tree rings.

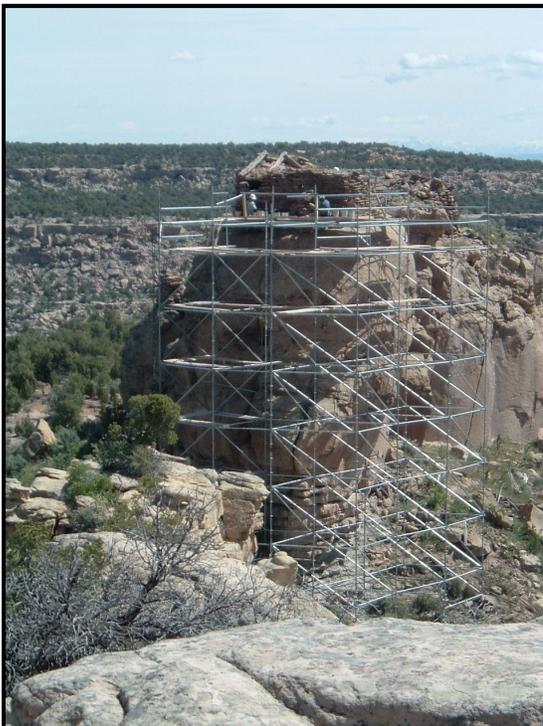
Baker has been involved in stabilization and conservation projects in this area for several dec-

ades. As he took us to a series of sites—Old Fort Ruin with its encircling wall and rare forked-stick hogans, The Citadel, two-story Trudy's Tower, Three Corn Ruin, The Wall, and others—he explained that when the Navajo were consulted about work to be done on these places, they required there to be no reconstruction as well as no modern materials. This meant that a mix of local sand, clay, and silt suitable for making good mortar had to be used. First, the right stuff needed to be found, then it had to be mixed away from the site with water lower in salts that had been hauled in; the mortar was next delivered by wheelbarrow and applied by hand or trowel.

Since these buildings often perch atop huge boulders and other hard-to-reach locations necessitated by their defensive nature, ladders and scaffolding were needed at times. Modern workmen sometimes wore harnesses and ropes. We couldn't help but wonder how the original builders had managed.

And why were these refuges necessary? Baker explained that Ute raiders and a few Comanches came to steal children, whom they could sell as slaves or trade for horses.

-Irene Wanner



Above left, Three Corn Ruin during stabilization, 2006

Above right, Pork Chop Ruin

Photos by Nancy Espinosa

## Site Lines Foundation Update

### *Site Lines*

Is published quarterly  
by the Santa Fe National  
Forest Site Steward  
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We're on the Web  
[www://sfnfsitestewards.org](http://www://sfnfsitestewards.org)

The Site Steward Foundation is currently organizing and will be hosting the 2017 Pecos Conference on Rowe Mesa, near Rowe, New Mexico, from August 10-13. Each August, archaeologists gather under open skies somewhere in the southwestern United States or northwestern Mexico. They set up a large tent for shade, and then spend three or more days together discussing recent research and problems of the profession.

In recent years, Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, students, and other organizations have come to speak with the archaeologists. These individuals and groups play an increasingly important role, as participants and as audience, helping professional archaeologists celebrate archaeological research and to mark cultural continuity. If you would like to attend the Pecos Conference this year, please visit its website at [www.pecosconference.org](http://www.pecosconference.org) to register. Volunteers are needed and if you would like to volunteer at the conference, please contact Beth Parisi at [osito@newmexico.com](mailto:osito@newmexico.com).

The Site Steward Foundation is pleased to announce that a \$1,000 grant was recently awarded to the Grant County Archaeological Society and the Imogen F. Wilson Educational Foundation for the design and construction of interpretive scale model trail displays for the Mattocks Site near the Gila Cliff Dwellings in Grant County. During 2015, a grant for \$400 was awarded to the Santa Fe National Forest site stewards for additional temperature sensors for expansion of the research of ridge-top and valley site temperatures in the Gallina area. The Foundation also awarded a grant for \$1,000 in 2015 to the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project for new trail and rock art signage on Mesa Prieta. The Foundation is again offering a \$1,000 grant in 2017 for similar site steward and archeological related activities.

If you are not a member of the Site Steward Foundation or have not renewed your membership for 2017, please consider joining or renewing today. The Foundation now accepts debit and credit cards for membership dues and donations on our website, [www.sitestewardfoundation.org](http://www.sitestewardfoundation.org). If you would like to be notified of Foundation tours and activities, please subscribe to the email list on the Foundation website.

— Gary Newgent, President

### Save the Dates

- July 22** Council Meeting, 9 a.m. Conference Room, SFNF Santa Fe Office
- Aug. 10-13** Pecos Conference, Rowe Mesa, Pecos District (volunteers needed)
- Sept. 16** Site Steward Annual Meeting, Atrium, International Museum of Folk Art, Santa Fe